

THE DAILY JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1896.

Washington Office—1410 Pennsylvania Avenue

Telephone Calls.

Business Office. 221 Editorial Room.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL.

Reduced Rates to Clubs.

Per year, by carrier, \$1.00

Daily, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

When paid in advance, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

Sundays, by mail, \$1.00

case of the Indian schools the Roman Catholic denomination was the sole beneficiary of the appropriations does not affect the main question and should not figure. It would have been equally wrong to appropriate public money for any other denominational schools. Such appropriations are wrong in principle and an entering wedge to the overthrow of a policy which ought not to be departed from under any circumstances or on any pretext.

CONCERNING LOGICAL CANDIDATES.

Some of the Journal's Republican exchanges are claiming that Governor McKinley should be nominated for President this year because he is "the logical candidate." That phrase originated in 1888, with the supporters of General Harrison, who claimed that, as it was of the first importance to the Republicans to carry Indiana, and as General Harrison was the only Republican who could undoubtedly carry the State, the logic of the situation required his nomination. That this was a correct view of the case was shown by the steady growth of his strength, by the strong undercurrent towards him and by the final action of the convention.

Governor McKinley is not the logical candidate of the Republican party this year in that sense. Ohio is not a doubtful State, and the nomination of Gov. McKinley is not necessary to enable the Republicans to secure its electoral vote. They will carry the State by a large majority, no matter who may be nominated. The sense in which it is meant that Governor McKinley is the logical candidate is that, as the main issue in the next campaign will be the restoration of prosperity by the re-establishment of protection, and as he is a recognized champion of protection, he ought to be nominated as the representative of that idea. This argument would be good if the issue were to be the re-enactment of the so-called McKinley law, or if Gov. McKinley were the only consistent and uncompromising advocate of protection among the possible presidential candidates, but neither of these conditions exists. The McKinley bill, by that name, is not an issue. Nobody proposes its re-enactment. Governor McKinley himself does not. In a recent speech he said: "We are not contending for any particular tariff law or laws, or for any special schedules or rates, but for the great principle—the American protective policy."

That is a cardinal doctrine of the Republican party and one for which all its leaders are prepared to battle, as, indeed, they have been doing for years. To say that Governor McKinley is the logical Republican candidate for President, because he gave his name to a bill which is not an issue and the re-enactment of which is not proposed, seems to imply that other able Republican leaders are not as steadfast and unwavering in their devotion to the principle of protection as he. Governor McKinley has unquestioned elements of popular strength, but as it cannot be claimed that he would carry any State that any other Republican candidate would not carry, or that he is a more ardent or consistent advocate of protection to American industries than are other prominent Republicans, it is neither true nor fair to claim that he is the logical candidate. The Journal is for the nominee of the St. Louis convention, and hopes the best man may win, but it wants to see a fair start and not handicapping by illogical logic.

SALVATION ARMY TROUBLES.

Until both sides of the Salvation Army controversy are more fully set forth, outside observers are not qualified to express a final opinion upon the question involved. With the light now thrown upon it, it seems an unfortunate affair, yet, owing to the peculiar conditions existing, one almost certain to occur sooner or later. The army, under the management of General Booth, has become a vast organization, extending to the ends of the earth. Although its work and central purpose are the same everywhere, that of lifting up the fallen, varying conditions necessitate different methods of attaining the object. The workers find it necessary to adapt themselves to the characteristics of the people, to study the special developments of crime and vice as seen in the several countries, and to make their assaults upon sin with the same intelligence that should direct the movements of the other sort of army. The methods in this country have necessarily differed in many respects from those practiced in London. Sin and depravity, poverty and degradation exist in our great cities, but there is less of the hopeless, helpless, sudden element here than in the older center of population—the element needing not only to be lifted up, but to be permanently sustained by outside aid. It is easier to put men and women on their feet and make them self-supporting and self-respecting here than there. It was natural that General Booth, on his hasty journey through the United States, should have been led by the almost total absence of this hopeless class to the belief that the comparative ease and comfort, together with the approval and active aid given the work by influential citizens, showed a tendency to make the army "too respectable"—that is, to put the workers out of sympathy with the people they were expected to reach. He might also have gained the impression easily enough that the fund collected for army uses here was not needed and could be better applied elsewhere. General Booth is a wonderful man. He has a genius for organization and a zeal for the regeneration of mankind which has almost worked miracles, but he is human and not above error or the influence of very human weaknesses. His heart must inevitably be centered upon the work in London, which he knows the best. He desires to promote the army institutions there with what seems to him the superfluous money in possession of the American branch. His son, Commander Ballington Booth, knowing the needs of the work here and the purposes for which the money was given, has persistently refused his father's demands; hence the first break in the harmonious relations. He may be right or wrong—that is a matter time and investigation will decide—but it is fair to assume that both men consider themselves in the right and are proceeding according to what they think the best interests of all concerned.

It seems not unreasonable to hold that an independent organization of the army in this country may be equally as effective as a continuation under foreign au-

thority. The army is now so large as to be unwieldy, and division was to be expected. If it shall come now it is possibly a matter for congratulation rather than regret.

A FORGIVING STATESMAN.

Nothing was ever written more characteristic of the writer than Senator Voorhees's letter declining an invitation to attend a G. A. R. banquet in Washington. No autobiography of Senator Voorhees, no private diary, no series of "human documents" could furnish a more truthful picture of the evolution and development of soul forces than this letter does.

Senator Voorhees is now in his sixty-ninth year, a time of life when, if ever, men begin sincerely to regret and try to atone for the errors of the past. If a man is not mellowed and remorseful at that age he never will be. The letter shows what a very different man the Daniel V. Voorhees of 1888 is from him of 1861-63. It is as certain as anything in the realm of fact and history can be that thirty years ago Mr. Voorhees had no sympathy whatever with the Union cause or with Union soldiers. He was always kind-hearted, and in that sense ever ready to sympathize with a person in trouble. But he hated the Republican party with all the intensity of a Democratic partisan of the pro-slavery school, and he regarded the war for the preservation of the Union and every person connected with it, from Abraham Lincoln down to the humblest private in the rear rank of the Union army, as a co-worker with Satan for the disruption of the Union and the overthrow of the Democratic party. There is not a particle of doubt of this. Mr. Voorhees's speeches in those days, and he made many, were chiefly devoted to vilification and abuse of the men, the means and the measures employed in suppressing the rebellion. Pages of the Journal could be filled with extracts from such speeches, but they would make dreary reading now and might hinder Mr. Voorhees's progress towards sweetness and light. There was no time during the war when he would not have regarded the recognition of the independence of the so-called Southern Confederacy by the United States government as a happy and righteous ending of the conflict.

In his letter declining with regrets the invitation referred to, he says: "The soldiers of the Union army thirty or more years ago dedicated their lives as Republicans and not as Democrats. In doing so preserved from overthrow and destruction the government of their fathers. They solemnly vowed to remain true to the Union and to the principles of liberty, and in doing so they were in line of battle a generation ago as the champions and saviors of Union and liberty, and an inseparable, now and forever, should never know want and privation at the hands of the government they saved. Let this mighty and puissant Nation by honoring their services and by providing for every honorably enlisted and honorably discharged soldier at not less than \$12 a month and \$10 a year, and by appointments and promotions in the civil service of his country. I propose to honor them as they deserve, and to justice and national gratitude for priceless services rendered."

This more than out-herods Herod; it out-Voorhees Voorhees. Probably in the entire course of his speaking and writing career he never so completely swallowed himself and turned his record for and end as he does by this letter. And the Journal does not question its sincerity. Mr. Voorhees is built that way. He is not vindictive, and under the mellowing influence of time he has reached a point where he can not only forgive Union soldiers, but actually champion them and the cause he once detested. The letter does credit to Mr. Voorhees's kindness of heart and shows he was not deterred by any foolish considerations of inconsistency from coming out in his true character of the soldier's friend.

THE LEGALITY OF ELECTIONS.

The argument in the memorial of the Republican subcommittee that an election held under the apportionment act of 1885 would be illegal is not well founded. The memorial says: "If an agreement could be entered into by all the voters of all the parties of the whole State, which could be binding, and which would be enforced by all of them, it would still only result in an election under a void law—that is, without law." The inference is that a Legislature so elected would have no legal existence and that its acts would be invalid. The argument fails for two reasons. First, the act is valid until pronounced invalid by the Supreme Court. Although it is clearly unconstitutional, for the same reasons that other acts have been held so, that is not a matter to be decided by public opinion or common consent. The court alone can determine that question. Moreover, the recent decisions in this and other States have proceeded on the theory that the essence of an election is a choice of the people, and that apportionment acts are an incidental and not a material feature. The people are the source of all power, and if they should hold an election under the act of 1885 or any other apportionment act which has not been held unconstitutional it would be legal and the result binding. Even if the Supreme Court should hold an election had been held under that act would not invalidate the election nor the acts of the Legislature so chosen. If that were so, all the acts of the legislatures of 1879, '91, '93 and '95 would be invalid under recent decisions, and the hold-over Republican Senators, who constitute an important factor in the Republican contention, would have no title. Finally, the implication that an election under the act of 1885 would be illegal and void is in direct contradiction of the recent decision of the Supreme Court, which says distinctly that Senators and Representatives may be chosen under that act in the general election of 1896, and plainly implies that, in the judgment of the court, that would be the better course to pursue in case the Governor should decline to call a special session.

The New York Times prints a letter from some "correspondent" in this city relative to State politics which contains some rare chunks of news. It is largely devoted to the silver question, and largely to the position of the Democratic party is described as pre-eminently sound and unsound. After telling how the Democrats wisely organized their State central committee on an anti-Silver basis, while the Republicans cordially embraced "the Colorado heresy," the writer says: "The parties are now

aligned for the presidential fight. The Democrats are standing squarely for sound money. They have put the organization in the hands of the followers of President Cleveland. Governor Matthews has been muzzled." It is further stated that "Gil Shanks, the original free-silver man of the State, has withdrawn from the race for the nomination for Governor," whereas, he was never more receptive, and that "it is almost a foregone conclusion that ex-Congressman William D. Bynum will be the nominee for Governor." On a sound money platform, "Bynum," says this picturesque correspondent, "was defeated by Congress by a bimetallicist, chiefly because he stood steadfastly for sound money when the free-coinage fever was at its height." Then Bynum went to work and evangelized the State on the money question, and now "the party has tacitly consented that he should be its standard bearer on his own platform." And the sort of stuff is disseminated as political information.

It is now quite certain that the New York Legislature will pass a bill to consolidate the cities of New York and Brooklyn, which will give the metropolis a population of three millions. The figures, strange to say, are decidedly in favor of New York, so far as taxation and debt are concerned. New York with a valuation for the purpose of taxation of \$2,016,947,662, has a tax rate of \$1.91 per \$100 and a debt of \$113,277,686, while Brooklyn, with a valuation of \$556,376,667, has a tax rate of \$2.74 and a debt of \$2,045,000. It will cost New York something to annex Brooklyn, but it will then rank next to London in population and will be so far in advance of Chicago that the papers of the Western metropolis will not devote columns to show that it is the larger city.

The advance of civilization shown by the action of the South Dakota mob, described in yesterday's dispatches, should be greeted with joy by good people who are kept awake nights by anxiety over the present condition of mankind. Time was, and not so long ago, when an objectionable citizen out in that wild and woolly region was strung up to the nearest lamp-post without benefit of clergy; or, if his offense did not seem to warrant measures so severe, such sudden indignation was brought against him that he was glad to take the straight road out of town and stand upon the order of his going. In this case the unpopular person was an editor who was addicted to personalities. Naturally enough, a man mean enough to take such advantage of his helpless fellow-citizens as to print things about them which they could not answer in print was not liked. Instead of tying him to a wild mustang and peppering that beast with buckshot to expedite its departure into the wilderness, according to traditional custom in that region, a delegation of gentlemen of the county, headed by the local politician, moved to the place, and the editor, reasonable price for the same, he to take the price and go elsewhere. He declined to do this, whereupon the gentlemen fellow-citizens appointed one of their number to represent the editor, tendered him the sum they had agreed to pay for the newspaper, and then, moving the type and other portable property into the street and burning it. A committee was then appointed to advise the editor to seek another abiding place. If this isn't progress, what is it? What could be more civilized and courteous than this method of procedure? An editor guilty of offensive personalities might well thank his stars at his easy escape from a just fate, and feel that his lines had fallen in pleasant places. Civilization surely is advancing.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

She Furred.

"Mother," asked the very small boy, "has kitty got wheels?"

"I," wailed the poetic young man, "am ever misunderstood."

"Then," asked the practical girl, "why do you not try to talk United States?"

A Heavy Expense.

"They ain't as much in scrapin' as outsiders think," said the bullet-headed gentleman.

"Training expenses eat a lot of it up, eh?"

"Yes, and telephone tolls."

Heresay.

The Studios—Daddy, did you know the sun rises about an hour earlier in Philadelphia than it does here?

The Chicago Father—How did you find that fool notion?

"Learnt it at school."

"If they are teaching at school that Philadelphia is an hour ahead of Chicago, I guess it is time you went and took out of there and put in the store."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Nansen is described as a type of the ideal Norseman—a fine, stalwart fellow with ruddy face, fair hair and the limbs of a giant.

A New York milk dealer who denied that he put water in his milk, and said that the water found in it came from the ice that melted in the can, could not see why everybody else should be so suspicious.

Senator Wolcott, whose alleged service in the army during the late rebellion has been questioned, was a member of the One-hundredth Indiana Infantry.

The Prince of Wales has been much depressed since Henry of Battenberg's death. It seems that Albert Edward and Henry had their fortunes told by a gypsy some years ago, and that the latter told him that he would never be King of England and Henry that he would die seeking glory in a tropical sea.

Albert Seaman, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., has a ring which he believes to be the wedding ring of the first President of the United States, George Washington.

Now for one more incident that is more significant than any of these. I do not believe that Major McKinley has any knowledge whatever of the plan that had been worked up to elect him President.

He was in his room the evening of June 9, when three members of the Ohio delegation called in the course of the conversation one of them remarked: "It is possible that Ohio may again have the Republican standard-bearer before we go home."

Governor McKinley looked up quickly and replied with earnest emphasis: "Gentlemen, that is entirely impossible for two reasons. In the first place, I am here—and most of the Ohio delegation is here—for the purpose of electing McKinley."

He then turned to the other two and said: "I am not the year to elect William McKinley. You could not elect me if I were here."

Now if the stories about McKinley's alleged disloyalty were to be believed in Indiana, the very thing which would have been published that was aimed at by the enemies of McKinley and Harrison in Ohio when they put up the lot's lot in the Ohio delegation voting for McKinley.

nectant, but for half a century he has been interested in California and the far West. He laid the first foundations of his great fortune in the hardware business in Sacramento.

An interesting experiment of a practical character is being tried on the Great Western railway in England, in order to "smooth the path of the producer." It is twofold in its character. In the first place, the company has offered to grant lower freight rates for three tons of a wagon having a carrying capacity of ten tons. In other words, the company will charge a lower rate for the second place, the company will charge a lower rate for the third place, the company will charge a lower rate for the fourth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the fifth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the sixth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the seventh place, the company will charge a lower rate for the eighth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the ninth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the tenth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the eleventh place, the company will charge a lower rate for the twelfth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the thirteenth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the fourteenth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the fifteenth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the sixteenth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the seventeenth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the eighteenth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the nineteenth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the twentieth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the twenty-first place, the company will charge a lower rate for the twenty-second place, the company will charge a lower rate for the twenty-third place, the company will charge a lower rate for the twenty-fourth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the twenty-fifth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the twenty-sixth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the twenty-seventh place, the company will charge a lower rate for the twenty-eighth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the twenty-ninth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the thirtieth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the thirty-first place, the company will charge a lower rate for the thirty-second place, the company will charge a lower rate for the thirty-third place, the company will charge a lower rate for the thirty-fourth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the thirty-fifth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the thirty-sixth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the thirty-seventh place, the company will charge a lower rate for the thirty-eighth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the thirty-ninth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the fortieth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the forty-first place, the company will charge a lower rate for the forty-second place, the company will charge a lower rate for the forty-third place, the company will charge a lower rate for the forty-fourth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the forty-fifth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the forty-sixth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the forty-seventh place, the company will charge a lower rate for the forty-eighth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the forty-ninth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the fiftieth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the fifty-first place, the company will charge a lower rate for the fifty-second place, the company will charge a lower rate for the fifty-third place, the company will charge a lower rate for the fifty-fourth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the fifty-fifth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the fifty-sixth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the fifty-seventh place, the company will charge a lower rate for the fifty-eighth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the fifty-ninth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the sixtieth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the sixty-first place, the company will charge a lower rate for the sixty-second place, the company will charge a lower rate for the sixty-third place, the company will charge a lower rate for the sixty-fourth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the sixty-fifth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the sixty-sixth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the sixty-seventh place, the company will charge a lower rate for the sixty-eighth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the sixty-ninth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the seventieth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the seventy-first place, the company will charge a lower rate for the seventy-second place, the company will charge a lower rate for the seventy-third place, the company will charge a lower rate for the seventy-fourth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the seventy-fifth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the seventy-sixth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the seventy-seventh place, the company will charge a lower rate for the seventy-eighth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the seventy-ninth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the eightieth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the eighty-first place, the company will charge a lower rate for the eighty-second place, the company will charge a lower rate for the eighty-third place, the company will charge a lower rate for the eighty-fourth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the eighty-fifth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the eighty-sixth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the eighty-seventh place, the company will charge a lower rate for the eighty-eighth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the eighty-ninth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the ninetieth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the ninety-first place, the company will charge a lower rate for the ninety-second place, the company will charge a lower rate for the ninety-third place, the company will charge a lower rate for the ninety-fourth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the ninety-fifth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the ninety-sixth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the ninety-seventh place, the company will charge a lower rate for the ninety-eighth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the ninety-ninth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the hundredth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the hundred-first place, the company will charge a lower rate for the hundred-second place, the company will charge a lower rate for the hundred-third place, the company will charge a lower rate for the hundred-fourth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the hundred-fifth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the hundred-sixth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the hundred-seventh place, the company will charge a lower rate for the hundred-eighth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the hundred-ninth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the hundred-tenth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the hundred-eleventh place, the company will charge a lower rate for the hundred-twelfth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the hundred-thirteenth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the hundred-fourteenth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the hundred-fifteenth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the hundred-sixteenth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the hundred-seventeenth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the hundred-eighteenth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the hundred-nineteenth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the hundred-twentieth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the hundred-twenty-first place, the company will charge a lower rate for the hundred-twenty-second place, the company will charge a lower rate for the hundred-twenty-third place, the company will charge a lower rate for the hundred-twenty-fourth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the hundred-twenty-fifth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the hundred-twenty-sixth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the hundred-twenty-seventh place, the company will charge a lower rate for the hundred-twenty-eighth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the hundred-twenty-ninth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the hundred-thirtieth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the hundred-thirty-first place, the company will charge a lower rate for the hundred-thirty-second place, the company will charge a lower rate for the hundred-thirty-third place, the company will charge a lower rate for the hundred-thirty-fourth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the hundred-thirty-fifth place, the company will charge a lower rate for the hundred-thirty-sixth place, the company will charge